ACADEMY OF MUSIC -8:15 Two Little Vagrants.

AMERICAN THEATRE-8-A Man of Honor.

PHOU-8:30—The Gay Mr. Lightfoot.

BROADWAY THEATRE-8-15—Brian Boru.

CASINO-8:15-Jack and the Beanstalk.

COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:5-Failen Among Thieves.

DALY'S THEATRE-8-The Geisba.

EDEN MUSICE-8-Waxworks and Concert.

EMPIRE THEATRE-8:20-Rosemary.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-A Pool of Portune.

GARDEN THEATRE-8:30-A Paristan Romance.

GARRICK THEATRE-8:15-Secret Service.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-Superba. HOYTS THEATRE—8:30—My Friend from India.
INVING PLACE THEATRE—8. The Road to the Heart.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8. Triby.
KOSTER & BIAL'S. S. VAUGHVILE.
INVESTM THEATRE—8:15. The Late Mr. Castello.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.—
Commercial Travellers' Fair.

MADISON SQUARE Travellers Fair.

Commercial Travellers Fair.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE-S-True to Life.

NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-S-La Tra-OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL-Vaudeville, 8:15; Winter Garden Hal Champetre, II.
PASTOR'S-12:30 to 11-Vaudeville,
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK-Day and Evening-

SERVING.
STAR THEATRE S Merry Tramps.
WALLACK'S S:15 The Rogue's Comedy.
14TH STREET THEATRE S:15 The Cherry Pickers.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1896.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The tone of the Spanish press is more moderate concerning the action of the Senate Committee. Eight of the Barcelona homb-throwers were sentenced to death.

The Kaiser plainly showed his sympathy with the dock employers in Hamburg.

the dock employers in Hamburg.

DOMESTIC.—Ex-Senator Lispenard Stewart, president of the State Prison Commission, says convicts might be employed making road material. —— Ex-Judge Thomas M. Cooley, of Michigan, sustains the position of Secretary Olney or the Cameron resolution; ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, says the resolution has no chance of passing Congress. —— Silas A. Hudson, ex-Minister to Central America, died in Burlington, Ia. —— Beneficent results have followed the new system of State care of the insane. —— Major McKinley was cheered as he entered and as he left the Sixth Presbyterian Church, in Chicago. —— Pacific steamers are taking great quantities of American cotton to taking great quantities of American cotton to China and Japan.

Wednesday evening were announced. H. H. Hanna talked about the coming monetary H. H. Hanna talked about the coming monetary conference at Indianapolis. — The funeral of Alexander Herrmann, the magician, was held at the Masonic Temple. — Police Captain Moynihan made raids on several alleged dis-orderly places in his precinct.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Generally cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 36 degrees; lowest, 27; average, 30%.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

There are two things which the State Capitol at Albany may confidently be relied on to furnish: an enduring opportunity to spend large sums of money, and an occasion for speculation as to when, if ever, the huge pile will be finished. For twenty years, or thereabout, the expenditure on this building has gone on at the rate of nearly \$1,000,000 annually, and so far as we are now able to judge it bids fair to continue indefinitely. Not long ago we were assured that a contract would be made for the completion of the work, which, according to the estimates presented, was to cost nearly \$3,000,000. But the estimates did not provide for finishing the building in its entirety, and, in spite of what has since been done, the end is seemingly as remote as ever. And not only so, but the spectre is raised of an additional building, close at hand. for the accommodation of certain branches of the State Government which, it is gravely asserted, cannot be fitly provided for in the Capitol itself. Members of both houses of the Legislature have conceived the idea that they need more room, and must have it, even at the expense of crowding other important departments into narrower space or pushing them out altogether. Indeed, the suggestion has been forthcoming that to provide for the State Library and the Court of Appeals it will be the duty of the State to buy more land in the immediate vicinity of the Capitol and erect on it a build-

ing for their special and sole use. Unless we greatly mistake the temper of the people of the State, any scheme of this kind will arouse a storm of popular indignation. The people's patience has been tried quite far enough in this matter. They know that a large percentage of the twenty-odd millions already sunk in the Capitol has been literally thrown away. They know that it ought to have been finished years ago for less than one-half of what it has cost. They know that the politicians have been working this rich mine for all it was worth year ofter year. They know that the vast structure is capacious enough for all the wants of all the departments of the State government for an indefinite time to come. They realize that the proposal of another building is merely a plan for spending two or three more millions for the sake of giving employment to a number of faithful "workers" and affording the opportunity for rich pickings for the favored few. Knowing these things, the people of the State are in no mood for further triffing. If it is impossible to complete the Capitol for a reasonable sum it will be wise to leave it unfinished. Certainly it is the height of felly to go on with the present policy, and it borders on criminal wickedness to tear out one part of the building after another in order to replace them with something different, and add other millions to those that have already gone the wrong way. One of the chief troubles in connection with the work on this building has been that the State has employed the laborers, who have in consequence been in the habit of taking three or four days to do one day's work. The adoption of the contract system for a portion of the work yet to be done is a movement in the right direction. But it has not found favor with the politicisus. Much of the interior of the Capitol, as now planned, is to be finished by day's labor, and there is a suscion abroad that the giving of contracts will be frowned on by some at least of those in authority when the matter comes up again.

For an outlay not excessive it ought to be possible to finish in a fairly satisfactory way, through contracts awarded to the lowest bidders, a building whose cost exceeds its value even more grossly than in the case of that monmental steal of the Tweed regime, the County Courthouse in this city. If there is no disposition to do this, let the huge structure remain incomplete, to teach to coming generations the folly. and worse, in which the people of the Empire State indulged as the ninetcenth century drew sear its end. And let us hope that there will be

roomy enough to meet the demands made upon it.

THE STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION. Everybody ought to understand why some silver conspirators, regardless of the merits of any pending foreign question, are disposed to threaten the peace of the country whenever they have opportunity. It does not please them to have any measure of improvement come as a result of their defeat. They do not want foreign investors strongly attracted toward American securities, because such investments would bring more gold hither and make it harder hereafter to disturb the credit of the Govern-

Under these circumstances it is not in the present Senate, but in the House, that a deliberate and fair representation of American opinion must be expected. But before the deliberate judgment of that body can be invoked. it is timely to consider the extraordinary financial strength which the last few months have developed. The man who imagines that a small shipment of gold, borrowed here to relieve special emergencies abroad, can cause any apprehension or trouble at a time when the banks and the country have more gold than they require, must be strangely blind to the merchandise excess of exports over imports. which for the last three months has been greater than the official valuation of all goods imported, Nearly this state of facts continues in December. Last year merchandise exports in this month were \$92,500,000, and this year have been slightly larger, while the imports last year were \$62,200,000, and at New York alone have this year decreased about 10 per cent. It looks as if another merchandise balance in favor of the country amounting to \$36,000,000 or more would be realized this month, and added to the apparent balance of \$156,000,000 in the last three months. Liberal allowance may be made for undervaluations and there would yet remain a very heavy sum to be paid by foreigners whenever this country needs it.

The attempt to scare a people who hold so strong a financial position should not have success even for a single day. There is no prospect which a sober man need consider that the Government will be rushing into the market next week to borrow money, but if it should by any chance it could readily borrow a great many millions on easier terms than were made when the last loan was offered to the public. The root of the matter is that the Nation has decided, by a surprisingly large majority, in favor of sound finance, public honor and protection of industries. The very men in Europe who realize the largest profit from the blundering tariff enacted by free-traders are perfectly aware that this Nation will be immeasurably stronger and more prosperous with a different policy. There are such men who could be named who heartily rejoiced at the success of Democracy in November, 1892, and in the very same month took care to withdraw their money from American securities. The same men doubtless deeply regret the decision last November as respects their own interests, but are shrewd enough to get a share of American prosperity by lodging their money in American securities, and some have gone further and decided to transplant manufacturing establishments to this country since the election of November. Under such circumstances Americans can view the future with a more sound and reasonable confidence than they have been able to feel for the last four years.

THE COST OF REFORM.

The wise maker of a political almanae would surely include among his December prognostications the warning: "About this time look out for Tammany walls over the cost of reform." That wall is especially loud just now because the Controller has fixed his eye on an unnecesofficers of the Charities Department, and the able concession in prices of wool, about one cent sary number of carriages at the service of the incident gives the cue to the Tammany press on Ohio XX, in order to dispose of lots taken on to indulge in headlines about extravagance and speculation. Presumably there were many who predictions that the budget will be bigger by imagined that the Dingley or some other tariff \$15,000,000 next year than in the last year of layor Gilroy's administration.

To such predictions Mayor Strong makes the appropriate answer that this talk about a large increase is pare assumption, that the people who do the talking are ignorant on the subject, for the simple reason that the budget is not yet determined, and that so far as he is able to judge it will differ little from the budget of last year. It is true that the Charities Department appears to have been over-generous in the matter of carriages. It seems to have spent \$1,200 for three earriages which might well have been done without. With its responsibility greatly decreased by the State's assumption of the care of the insane, the Department has thought it necessary to increase its force, and fairly opens itself to criticism by so doing. But notwithstanding all these awful things the Board of Estimate's allowance to the Department of Charities for 1897 is \$43,055 less than for 1896. So much for the "expense of reform" even in a department where the spirit of economy does not prevail to the extent of saving the tax-

payers at the cost of official case. It may be granted frankly by any friend of the reform administration that there have been mistakes made and expenses unwisely incurred in the last two years. Some unfortunate appointments have doubtless been more regretted by the Mayor than by anybody else, and the doings of these officials have been a serious embarrassment to the administration. But when all this is said the fact remains that the city government as now conducted makes this city infinitely cleaner morally and physically, a place where a decent man can better afford to live, than it was in the days of the Gilroys and the Scannels and the Crokers. We have some poor magistrates, but does anybody want to go back to Divver and Grady? Street cleaning costs money, but does anybody want to go back to Hans Beattie's und sloughs? We wish Commissioner Croft took more cablecar and fewer carriage rides at public expense, instead of following what he says was the Tammany practice, but nobody wants to see sick paupers treated as they used to be even to cut a few cents off his tax bill. The man who measures all things in terms of dollars, and cares not whether the dollars mean crime and immorality and cruelty, may talk about the "expense of reform," but even he must speak guardedly unless he is the shortsigated person who counts only what he pays and never what he gets.

The reform government has cost more than the Tammany government. It ought to cost more. It is worth paying more for. Not that good administration should be more expensive than bad, but because it gives us things that we need which the bad would not give us. Mayor Strong took hold of a city that had been neglected. Its streets needed cleaning and paying, its docks needed improvement, its police force was behind the times, its wards were iflused in badly crowded institutions, thousands of its school children could find no place to study Tammany officials, intent on their own profit, had let the city's interest go. They did their best to make what Rudyard Kipling described as a long pig trough and they called that economy. Should Mayor Strong leave the trough full of all manner of uncleanness or clear it out? He decided to clear it out. The work is not done; it has cost money to carry it on-sometimes, it has seemed, a great deal of money,

But the result so far attained has warranted

erecting another building as a close neighbor to And when speaking of unnecessary carriages it the Capitol, because, forsooth, the latter is not is in order to speak also of the thousands of dollars saved in the great reduction in the rate of paving contracts, by which the city is able to get for the same methey several miles more asphalt than Mayor Gilroy gave it. But those are things about which Tammany critics never talk.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The most obvious thing about the spill in stocks on Friday is that a market must be utterly fictitious and fraudulent in which such a flurry can be produced by so slight a cause. If there were any real public in the business, or even mere speculative leaders of brain and nerve such as used to sway the Street, it would have been observed that war had not yet been declared, that the resolution proposed in the Senate could in any case have no effect until passed over an Executive veto by two-thirds of both houses, that such a vote was not certain be expected to pass the Senate without a month's debate, nor the House at all unless "operators" of the bucket-shop size could not be expected to act as men of pluck or commonsense, and there were enough of them to make tive stocks. Burlington and Manhattan declined Rock Island, 312, and St. Paul, Reading, Nashville, Southern preferred and Gas, 2 to 3 points | soon,

The decadence of the stock market to such a condition as to make this performance possible is fargely due to causes which reputable dealers fully recognize, but also in part to unsatisfactory reports of earnings and of tonnage. two weeks of December earnings reported have been 5.8 per cent less than last year, and 13.6 per cent less than in 1892, and the eastbound tonnage from Chicago has been 10 per cent smaller than last year. It is of no use to ignore the fact that business is much less satis factory than many people expected directly after the Election. Many then imagined that the removal of fears about money was the only thing necessary, and they solemnly argued that the country could get along well enough with the present tariff if only the fear of Bry anism and free silver were out of the way They are learning something, though in an expensive school. The volume of business through clearing-houses was for the week 9 per cenless than last year, and 20 less than in 1892, and in some important industries the depression is plainly due to the unrestricted force

of foreign competition. In the iron and steel business the immediate cause of hesitation is the breaking of combinations by which prices have long been main tained. The sale of steel rails at Philadelphia for \$25, which have been held at \$28 since September 10, 1895, is not yet wholly explained. and, although the billet pool broke up, and great quantities of billets have been sold for \$17, and it is said even for \$16, another meeting has been called. The beam pool, after a short period of open competition, was revived although steel and iron bars are actually sold \$1.05, and the recovery of wire nails to \$1 50 at Pittsburg has been followed by a decline to \$1.45, with cut pails at \$1.40. The deal between J. D. Rockefeller and the Carnegie-Oliver interests may not be fully understood, but it appears likely to involve rupture of the iron ore combination, and will, in any case, tend to bring about production at a very low cost. Little business can be expected until after New Year's, when the effect of the new situation regarding many combinations will be seen. The fact that coke contracts have been made at \$1.50, instead of \$2, recently demanded by the combination, also has importance, and anthracite coal has been cut about 25 cents by some in order to clear away ac-

The woollen manufacture does not seem to im prove in the least, and there has been considerbill would pass at the short session, but the manufacturers do not yet find a substantial increase of orders naturally somewhat embarrassed by the decline in raw cotton, which would be even more serious if the Northern mills had taken 1,261,532 bales for spinning from September 1 to date, as they did in 1804, whereas this year they have taken only \$38,221 bales. But the great accumulation of print cloths and some staple goods, most of them made from cotton bought since the price was hoisted to 8% cents early in September, has led some jobbers to begin reduction of prices. The quantity of cotton which had come into sight Friday was 5,683,013 bales, against about 6.171,356 at the same date after the big crop in 1894, and the exports are only 2,950,509 bales. against 2 902 495 in that year, but visible stocks of American here and abroad are 500,000 bales smaller than at that date in that year.

Wheat moves more largely from both coasts than a year ago, the Atlantic exports, flour included, having been in three weeks 6,921,144 bushels, against 5,907,824 last year, and in five months ending with November Atlantic exports were 55,368,172 bushels, against 37,920,576 last year, while Pacific exports were 20,491,717 bushels, against 15,203,820 last year. While this state of facts is encouraging, and dispatches show that the demand has caused engagement of many cargoes of wheat at Pacific ports as well as here, Western receipts have fallen off materially. At the beginning of December receipts since July 1 had been about 1,600,000 bushels more than last year, but in the three weeks of December there has been a decrease of 9,000,000 bushels, or nearly one-half. Early last week it looked as if the price had started for a considerable advance, but it quickly weakened again and closed three-quarters of a cent lower for the week, as each succeeding week of the past four has closed lower.

Reports of engagement of gold to go to Germany by the fast steamers this week were denied. but repeated with some particulars. The operation, if made, is nothing but another borrowing of gold in this market by London in order to avoid paying German debts from gold on hand. But it is so obvious that, in case the rate of interest here advances, there will be rapid realizing on sterling advances already made which are estimated at as much as \$35,000,000. that no one expects much movement outward The fact is noted that merchandise experts in the three months September-November inclusive were more than double the imports, and that with \$2 worth of goods going out for every \$1 worth coming in, there is small probability of any loss of gold. But the uncertainty regarding foreign relations may for a time combine with tight money abroad to hinder investment in American securities, even to the extent of interest and dividends due at the close of the year.

has selected an excellent Committee of Fifty to manage the canvass of Mr. Choate for the office of Senator.

The Brooklyn Park Department will suffer a serious loss when Superintendent Pettigrew leaves it to accept an engagement in Boston from which he has vainly sought release. He would be glad to remain and help the recently appointed Commissioner, Mr. Dettmer, in making his administration the success all the friends of the latter hope it will be, but the pledge Mr. Pettigrew has given to the Boston officials prevents his doing so. Mr. Pettigrew is admirably equipped for the office which he has held for nothing more heard of the preposterous plan for the expense and given us hope of a better town. less than a year, and it is unfortunate that

Brooklyn is not to have the benefit of his services for an indefinite period.

There is no occasion for a war scare. Just about a year ago we had a big one, but nothing came of it but peace and goodwill.

Minneapolis is the growth of only a generation, and it seems to have rather forced the development of the municipal raseal, who appears full blown before his time. When Tweed was revising and extending the institutes of civic spoliation, the prairie where the beautiful Northwestern capital now stands wore its wigwam like a flower, and the Ojibbeway Sanap would no more have thought of putting up a job at the expense of his encampment than of stealing his squaw's moccasins. Things have sadly changed since then. Judge Pond's charge to the Grand Jury is like the British charge at Fontenoy, or the French at Quatre Bras. He couches his judicial lance against almost the in the House, that the resolutions could not | whole civic organization. It seems to have been quite time. He was obliged to inform even the Grand Jury that intimations had reached him favored by the Committee on Rules, and in that they had been tampered with by persons general that dim and distant possibilities need in danger of indictment, thus drawing upon not be mistaken for actual events. But the themselves a like peril. That fine and enterprising and rapidly growing town is certainly in rather evil case just at present, and it is no excuse for its official delinquents that times a decline average over \$1 per share for all ac- have been hard lately and political and personal expenses heavy. Judge Pond has taken for the week about 7 points, Sugar about 4. a wholesome and salutary initiative against the local corruptionists, and apparently none too

> Mr. Olney evidently understands that the Constitution provides for an executive branch of the United States Government.

PERSONAL.

Governor O'Ferrail, of Virginia, has declined an Invitation to address the young Men's Democratic Club of Boston to-morrow.

A correspondent says that instead of giving \$10,600 the other day to Trinity College, Durham, N. C., Washington Duke gave \$100,000. Mr. Duke and his family have given altogether about \$250,000 to this

St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church in Newburyport. Mass, has received from one of its parochial societies the Christmas present of a new and commodious parish house, including choir facilities, chapter-rooms, rector's office, parish hall, etc. This gift is noteworthy not only from one of the most venerable parishes in Massachuone of the most venerable parishes in Massachusetts. During the six years' rectorship of the Rev. William C. Richardson the parish has risen to rank among the largest in the State, its communicants having increased from 29 to about 50. Next May, in co-operation with the diocese, the parish will celebrate the centenary of the consecration of its former rector, Dr. Bass, as first Rishop of Massachusetts, a commemoration projected by the present rector, Mr. Richardson.

Miss Jessle Ackermann, now in Baltimore, will soon enter upon her duties as assistant pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church, of Chicago.

Dr. W. M. Salter, of Philadelphia, will soon go to and leader of the Ethical Culture Society. Dr. Salter went from Burlington, lowa, his birthplace, to study at Knox College. He subsequently took a degree in the Yate Divinity School and supplemental course at Harvard.

Governor-elect Leedy, of Kansas, was so overand the price restored to \$1.55. The Western whelmed by Populist office-seekers that he was Bar Association reaffirmed its so-called price obliged to flee from Topeka. And now the office-

Prederick Burritt Peck, Ph. D., who has just been was graduated at Amberst College in 1896. He pursued post-graduate studies in Germany, and took He will begin his work at Lafayette at ing of the next term, January 7

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

he sixtleth anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign an imposing monarchical demonstration, in which an official part. It adds that there are some diplomatic difficulties in the way of this, but they It adds that there are some will be overcome.

isn't a bit of trouble to get married." said the airy young person.
"No," spake the sedate one, "it is in being married that the trouble is "-(Indianapolis Journal. The Commercial Club of Kansas City has taken

steps to erect a statue of Thomas Benton. Fond Mother My dear, are you feeling any bet-

er?
Dolly-I dunno. Is the jelly all gone?
Fond Mother-Yes, my dear.
Dolly-Well, I think I am well enough to get up ow.—(Tit-Elis.

The Paris "Valo" a daily lournal decoral to the bleyele, has opened its columns to opinions, in interview or communication, concerning the bill providing for a bleycle tax which will shortly be

debated in the Chamber of Deputies. A reporter of the "Vélo" called on Emile Zola, who is well known as an enthusiastic cyclist. The novelist's answer to the question. Should a tax be levied on icycles? was short and simple: "I would have bicycles relieved of all tax, and my reason is simply that any impediment placed in the way of the free exercise and development of the wheel is

The wife of a well-known merchant of this city, who resides in Germantown, adopted a novel method the other day of making sure that her husband would not forget to transact some bust-ness for her while in the city. She gave him a letter on parting with him at the door of their home, begging him not to open it until he reached his office. Arriving at his office, he opened the letter and read: "I am forced to tell you something that I know will transle you but it is my home, begging him not to open it until he reached his office. Arriving at his office, he opened the letter and read. "I am forced to tell you something that I know will trouble you, but it is my duty to do so, I am determined that you shall know it, let the result be what it may. I have known for a week that it was coming, but kept it to myself until to-day, when it has reached a crisis, and I cannot keep the secret any longer. You must not consure me too barshly, for you must reap the result as well as myself. I do hope it won't crush you." The cold perspiration covered his forehead with the fear of some approaching calamity. He turned the page, his hair slowly rising, and continued: "The coal has all been consumed! Please call and order some to be sent home this afternoor. I thought by this plan you would not forget it." And he didn't.—(Philadelphia Record.

An English journal tells an amusing anecdate ouse is situated near a garrison town in Ireland. A few days ago she sent an invitation to Captain to take ten with her, saying that "the pleasare of Captain A - 's company is respectfully re-

quested," etc.

Scene on an Electric Car.—Well-groomed citizen to a heathen Chinee: "Move up John, and make room for the gentleman." John quite oblivious of any one addressing him. Citizen gets riled. "You're a highbinder! I say!" Having reiterated the "highbinding" statements several times, he inquires of John what's the matter with him. "Me no speak to you. You too much whiskey. You don't know what you say." This brings the laugh on the citizen, and as he grows wroth the heathen smiles. What a lessen the beathen taught the citizen of modern Athens in preserving one's temper!—(Boston Transcript.

To her astonishment, she received by an orderly have been detailed to do guard duty, but the remalader of Captain A-'s company accept with pleasure Mrs. N-'s polite invitation."

Bystander-Wasn't that a pretty stiff price you usked that man for those snoes?
Storekeeper-Yes, that's business. They're not good for anything, so of course he won't come egain. Therefore we might as well get as much as we can out of him.-(Boston Transcript.

Among the memories of the recent political cam-

cles carried by college students in the torchlight parade in Boston the Harvard Dental College students carried among their mottoes these two strik-ing aphorisms: "Gold Makes Sound Money and Sound Teeth," and "We Furnish Gas to George Fred Williams." Some of the sophomores mas-queraded as coming from Radellff College, with the trenchant motto; "We Want Gold Rings." Cleveland laughed, at the recent Princeton celefore him: "Send Your Sons to Princeton, Grover,"

His Polgnant Grief .- "What on earth are you ellowing so hard about, Freddy?"

bellowing so hard about, Freddy?"

"Daddy whiteed me."

"Well, what if he did? You've been whipped befere and the occasion doesn't call for such heart-rending grief."

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

AN EXHIBITION IN STOCKHOLM.

NO MORE SIBERIA FOR POLITICAL OFFENDERS - AN INTERESTING SEQUEL TO VON TAUSCH'S AR-GAMBLING A CAUSE FOR DIVORCE-RUSSIA'S

BRUSSELS-PRESIDENT FAURE'S VIS-IT TO RUSSIA-YOUNG DE LES-

SEPS KILLS HIS MAN.

American artists are invited to take part in the international exhibition of paintings and sculpture which is to be opened next spring at Stockholm uninternational exhibition of paintings and der the presidency of Prince Eugène, youngest son

In accordance with instructions received from the Czar, the Russian Minister of Justice has submit-ted to the Council of the Empire a project for the abolition of deportation to Siberia for political of-fences. There is no intention, however, of modifying in any way the present system of deporting

Confirmed gambling is, according to the recent cisions of the Courts of Appeal at Paris, regarded sufficient grounds for divorce in France.

Russia has now reaped the reward for the part which it has played in bringing about peace between Italy and Abyssinia, for Emperor Menelek adjoining the French scittlement of Obok, which consequently a territorial interest in the Dark Continent. As the owner of a colony on the shores of the Red Sen, the Czar will henceforth be nibe to speak with greater weight in all matters relating to Egypt and to the Suez Canal.

Brussels is in the throes of a municipal crisis. The Liberal party controlled the Municipal Council until the extension of the municipal franchise two years ago, when their numbers were reduced to hirteen, as against ten Clericals and eight Socialconferen, as against ten Clericals and eight Socialists. These two minorities have now combined to introduce a minimum wage of 2 francs a day for all persons in the municipal employ. The Mayor has declined, however, to fix a minimum without consideration of the market rate of labor, and, having been outvoted, has resigned, along with the live "Schevins," or Aldermen.

It is practically settled that President Faure will In the month of May proceed by sea to St. Peters-burg, for the purpose of paying a return visit to the Czar and Czarina. Circumstances will force him to ask for permission of the two houses of the Legislature before leaving France, but no op-position is looked for save, perhaps, on the part of the Socialist Deputies. At the same time some provision will have to be made by the Chambers for a species of regency in his absence, and it is considered probable that until his return his pow-ers will be vested in the joint hands of the presi-dents of the Senate and of the Chamber of Depu-ties.

According to the recent census the population of Greece is 2,418,600 souls, or an increase of 200,600 over the figures of 1889.

According to a semi-official announcement issued in London, the Anglo-Egyptian march on Khartoum will he resumed as soon as ever the Nile begins to rise when the stores which are now nulated at the base-that is to say, at Dongola-will pushed on to the front with the utmost rapidity The total strength of the expedition will be over wenty-five thousand men. This will mean that,

new loan destined to provide resources for the con-tinuance of the war in Cuba has placed that instituernment itself, it has advanced one way and another nearly \$40,000,000 to people who subscribed for the loan. The bank may therefore be said to have found loan. The bank may therefore be said to have found the major portion of the money subscribed. Besides this, the bank is a creditor to the Government under various heads to the extent of more than \$250,000,000. Inasmuch as the capital fully paid up of the bank, together with its reserve fund, only amounts to \$30,000,000 will readily be seen that the strain to which this, the leading financial institution in Spain, is being subjected is tremendous and cannot be continued much longer before disuster ensures.

year's imprisonment with hard labor a woman of the name of Anna Hett, who, after stealing a checkbook and a letter of credit from Mrs. Jennie Blythe Par-Gibrailar, subsequently obtained money at Vienna by presenting checks forged with the name of Mrs. Parsons. On the completion of her sentence in the Austrian pentientiary she will be turned over to the authorities at Dresden. Berlin and Hanover, where she is wanted by the police for other forgeries committed in the name of Mrs. Parsons.

Germany is determined to lose no opportunities Imperial Government has just sumitted to the Reichstag a proposal to increase by 2,000,000 marks the state subvention already accorded to the two lines of mail steamers to Chinese ports, it being stipulated that the service shall henceforth be fort-nightly instead of monthly.

of the creator of the Suez Canal, and who is has apparently inherited the passionate temper and fiery disposition of his celebrated father, for he has just fought a duel with a fellow-officer of his regiment at Beziers, which resulted in his running his sabre through the lungs of his adversary, who succumbed a few hours later. It is understood that the encounter originated in a slighting remark passed by the dead man upon the father of young De Lesseps.

News has been received at Rome to the effect that the Brazilian Legislature has passed without discussion the bill providing for the payment o an indepenity to the amount of \$1,000,000 for injury done to the life and property of Italians in Brazil. This constitutes, therefore, the termination of all the differences which at one moment appeared to be on the eye of bringing about a war between the two countries.

Cecti Rhodes is now on his way back to England Cecil Rhodes is now on his way back to England from South Africa, having salled from Beira on board a steamer which he had chartered especially for his own use. He has on board with him the Countess Grey and Lady Victoria Grey, wife and daughter of the peer who was specially appointed some months ago by the British Government to proceed to Rhodesia for the purpose of taking charge of the country as Imperial Commissioner, and for putting an end to the rule of Mr. Rhodes.

The Commission appointed by the French Cham Dreyfus for the revision of her husband's sentence has issued its report. M. Loriot, speaking for the Commission, rejects the petition on the ground that maigment having been passed in the matter it can-not be reopened. The public mind, he adds, may rest satisfied of the loyally and independence of the military tribunal that tried Captain Dreyfus. This report practically closes the Dreyfus episode.

the late Mr. Childres, who was member of several of the Cabinets of Mr. Gladstone, by the extraordinary action of his intimate friend, Mr. Cooper The latter, who is Editor and proprietor of Scotchman," has just published in his newspaper statements to the effect that Mr. Childers, in defance of his constitutional obligations to profound secreey, had furnished him with an account of the various discussions which had taken place about Mr. Gladstone's first Home Rule bill at the Cabinet meetings at which he was present. The charge thus made against the dead statesman has excited trious discussions which had taken place about r. Gladstone's first flome Rule bill at the Cabinet cettings at which he was present. The charge are mode against the dead statesman has excited a utmost dismay on the part of his family, and is probable that they will take some steps to resem his name from the stigma thus placed upon by Mr. Cooper.

French Chamber of Deputies, whose arrest at Car-maux and subsequent release by order of the Legislature has brought him into sudden distinction ing a statesman was one of the hairdressers of the ing a statesman was one of the naturessers of the Theatre Français, his particular client being Mile. Reichenberg. He belongs to the type of legislator whose usefulness to his country principally con-sists in batting Ministers and in interrupting by means of unseemly clamor the speeches of more serious politicians than himself.

GOVERNOR MORTON'S DINNER. Governor Morton will give his last official dinner

on Wednesday evening. It will take place at the Governor's home in this city, No. 871 Fifth-ave., and the guests are invited to meet Governor-elect Black and the members of the Greater New-York Com-York, Wurster of Brooklyn and Gleason of Long William C. Dewitt, ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, George M. Pinney, Jr., Andrew H. Green, Attorney-General Hancock, State Controller Roberts and State Engineer Adams. Other guests will be T. C. Platt, Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, James M. E. O'Grady, of Rochester, C. W. Hackett, of Utlea; Congressman B. B. Odell, Jr., and Edward Lauterbach.

THE KAISER ADVISES UNITY.

AMERICAN ARTISTS TO TAKE PART IN HE WOULD HAVE DOCK EMPLOYERS UNITE ALL OVER THE WORLD.

REST-LIEUTENANT BARON VON BRUSE-

WITZ'S CASE TO BE REOPENED-NOTES OF BERLIN SOCIETY. Berlin, Dec. 2.-The Parliamentary dinner given

on Wednesday last by the Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, did not attract the attention of the prezs, as has been the rule heretofore upon than usual is known of what actually took place resentatives of the press were entirely excluded from the banquet half, whereas hitherto they have been especially invited to be present, but the presence of the Kaiser, who mingled freely with the guests, conversing here und there upon the subjects of the strike of the Hamburg dock laborers, the rejection of the provision for reform of the judicial procedure by the Reichstag, and upon other imechoes of the Emperor's conversation at the ban cchocs of the Emperor's conversation at the ban-quet agree that His Majesty's sympathies are en-tirely with the Hamburg employers, and he is rep-resented as saying that the employers are wholly lacking in their sense of the importance of form-ing a general coalition of employers against the unions of the workingmen and advising the co-peration of the German. English and other em-ployers in devising a scheme of international com-munication upon the conditions of trade, which would benefit not only the employer but the em-ploye as well.

would benefit not only the employer but the employer as well.

In regard to the Hamburg strike, it may be said that all of the prospects of the success of the strikers are extremely gloomy. The employers are now renewing their offer, together with a reference of the matters in dispute to the court of inquiry suggested by the Hamburg Senate, with a view of preparing a method of settling disputes by negotiations between the employers and employes, and it is probable that, despite the fact that the balloting at yesterday's meetings of the strikers resulted in favor of continuing the strike, the offer will be accepted in the early part of this week. There were 2.5 ships loading and unloading at Hamburg yesterday, and 2,777 men were employed in the work.

Major Baron von Tausch, chief of the Political Police, for forgery and perjury, upon which charges he is now in jail awaiting trial, are still being genhe is now in jail awaiting trial, are still being generally discussed in the newspapers and in the cafes and other public places. The Berlin "Tagoblatt," the Hanover "Courier" and other newspapers inspired from a common source are conducting an agitation with the object of obtaining the arrest of Normann Schumann, alias Mundt, who was for a long time an active agent of Tausch, and at the same time an occasional correspondent of a New-York newspaper and a secret agent of the Porte, Mundt maintains a wills on Lake Lucerne, in Switzerland, and has long enjoyed the confidence of the German Embassies in Rome and Constantinopie, the has reaped a rich harvest as a secret agent all round and has been able to effect the expuision of foreign journalists from Berlin if they became obround and has been able to effect the expuision of foreign journalists from Berlin if they became ob-noxious to him. Mundt has not yet been arrested, and it is reported that he has fled from Lucerne to Constantinopie; but his presence is likely to be de-manded in Berlin upon the occasion of the coming trial of Tausch.

The event of the American colony in Berlin in the last week was the charity concert of the Grail last week was the charity concert of the Graff Lodge of the American Theosophical Society in Berlin, which was held in the Hotel Rome last evening. Ambassador Uni, Mrs. Uni, Miss Alice Uni, Marshall Uni, Consul General De Kay, Mrs. De Kay and Vice-Consul General Zimmerman were present. The artists were Miss Mary Howel Avins, Miss Leonora Jackson and Ernest Jackson. After the concert there was a supper and Mrs. Uni distributed to a number of poor girls the material contributions to the object of the concert, consisting of dresses, hats, boots, under garments, etc.

At the request of the Emperor the Military Court will reopen the inquiry into the case of Lleutenant Baron von Brusewitz, who was sentenced to four years' confinement in a fortress for killing an artissan named Siebemann in a café in Carlsruhe, a short time ago, because Siebemann refused to apologize for an insuit to Brusewitz, which he declared he had not offered to him, and the Emperor will postpone his confirmation of the sentence pending the inquiry. There are conflicting reports as to the Emperor's reasons for his action, one of which is that the Kaiser favors Brusewitz and hopes that the new inquiry will result to his advantage. Another report, nowever, ascribes the course taken by the Emperor to his Majesty's belief that the military tribunal which condemned Brusewitz was altogether too lenient with him.

The Berliner Bank has decided to increase its capital from 7,500,000 marks to 20,000,000 marks,

In consequence of the new Boerse law, which goes into operation on January I, the Berlin and other Boerses are discussing the question of the dissolution of exchange institutions and conducting business after the new law goes into effect as free associations, without any formal external organiza-tion. The Produce Exchange at Halle has already dissolved in accordance with this scheme.

Herr Haertling, a former director of the Berlin Mortgage Bank, who was recently sentenced to penal servitude for forgery, has committed suicide in his cell in prison.

W. S. Carroll, United States Consul-General at Dresden, gave a grand reception at his residence in

lin critic of "The Musical Courier," of New-York, will be dignified with the honorary title of professor upon the occasion of the coming birthday of the Emperor, which will occur on January 21.

CHARLES DE KAY HAS A NARROW ESCAPE.

HIS CARRIAGE IS RUN INTO BY A CAB, WHOSE SHAFT MISSES THE CONSUL-GENERAL'S HEAD BY A FEW INCHES.

Berlin, Dec. 20.-Consul-General Charles De Kay had a narrow escape from a fatal accident through the collision of his carriage with a cab while going from his office to his house on the night of his re-cent official reception. The shaft of the cab passed through Mr. De Kay's carriage, and missed his head by only about an inch. Had the shaft struck him he certainly would have been killed.

MR. CLEVELAND AT HOME AGAIN.

Washington, Dec. 20.-The President returned to the White House at 8 o'clock this morning and attended church a little later with Mrs. Cleveland He appeared much benefited by his outing, and brought back numerous fat ducks, which brought back numerous fat ducks, which he caused to be distributed among the members of his Cabinet and his personal friends. Secretary Thurber called to see him, and spent some time telling him of the events that had occurred during his absence, but no efficial business was taken up, and it is not believed that the President feels called upon to add anything to the Cuban controversy at present.

A PROHIBITIONIST'S IDEA.

The American Temperance Union filled Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon when John G. Wooley, of Chicago, spoke on "Christian Momentum." In the course of his remarks he said that ministers who course of his remarks he said that ministers was denounced from their pulpits the power of the saloon in politics, who prayed for the curse of God upon the traffic, and yet in the last campaign told their congregations to vote for Bryan or McKinley, were inviting the curse of God upon their own heads, for he said, a rote in this city last election day for Mr. McKinley was a vote for the Raines law, and a vote for Mr. Bryan was a vote for a continuance of the saloon.

A PARTY OF AUSTRIANS HERE. Prince and Princess Khevenhuller, Count Lanc-

trians, are staying at the Fifth Arenue Hotel. They arrived Saturday on the steamship Etruria, and were met at the pier by Collis P. Huntington. They are traveiling in this country for pleasure, and expect to stay in New-York about a week. Then they will go to New-Orleans and from there take passage for the West Indies. rowski and Countess Luhnowsky, a party of Aus-

THE DISTRICT-ATTOENEY'S OFFICE. The newly appointed District-Attorney, W. M.

The newly appointed District Attorney, W. M. K. Olcott, is overrun with applicants for places under him, as are also proximent organization Republicans and the Republican district leaders. It is not probable that any appointments of consequence will be made by M. Olcott before the holidays. It has been proposed to relieve the new official in some degree by radjusting the salary list when the annual appropriations for the District-Attorney's office is made by the Board of Estimate. Mr. Olcott will p'obably appear before the

A partial scaling down of salaries may permit an increase of the number of assistants, and give some young Republican lawyers, who are ambitious to serve their country, the chance they are looking for. It is not intended to increase the total annual sum alowed the District-Attorney for the maintenance of his office.

Among the candidates for Assistant District-Attorney spoken of last evening were ex-Assemblyman Lucas L. fan Allen, ex-Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray, Julius M. Mayer, counsel to the defunct Excise Board; David Milliken, now Assistant Coboration Attorney. Otto Techno an increase of the number of assistants, and

sei to the defunct Excise Board, David Milliken, now Assistant Coporation Attorney; Otto Irving Wise, Forbes J. Iennessey, one of Colonel Fellows's old assistance; Bryant Willard, law partner of Affred R. Page, counsel to Deputy Excise Commissioner Hillard, and ex-Surveyor George W. Lyons, at pesent Corporation Atorney. Mr. Hennessey vesta his claim for retention in being a Sound-Money Jemocrat.